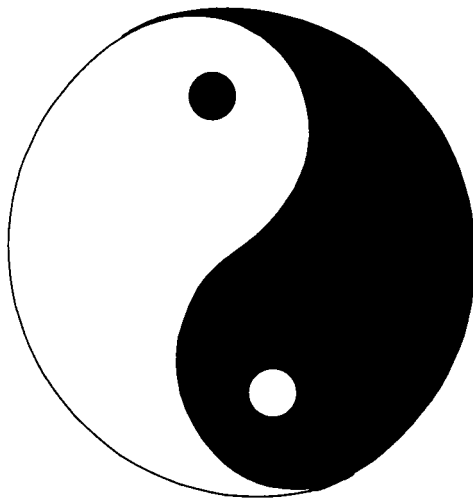


# **Preparation Guide**



## **California Acupuncture Licensing Examination**

**February 2013**

**California Acupuncture Board  
1747 N. Market Boulevard, Suite 180  
Sacramento, CA 95834**

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## SECTION 1: ABOUT THE EXAMINATION

### *Purpose of the Examination*

Section 101.6 of the California Business and Professions Code (B&P Code) requires that the Acupuncture Board establish that each applicant for an acupuncture license possesses the minimum level of competence necessary for safe practice. Accordingly, candidates must meet the educational and experience requirements set forth in B&P Code Section 4938, and take and pass a written examination that measures the competencies necessary for independent practice.

### *Examination Development*

The acupuncture licensing examination is developed in accordance with the legal and technical guidelines for producing a valid examination. The entire examination process occurs under the direction of test validation and development specialists.

Examination development begins with an occupational analysis. The occupational analysis is a study of the profession to determine the specific tasks and the knowledge required for independent practice. The results of that study constitute the examination outline, which specifies the content areas of the examination and the weighting of each content area. All content and associated weighting are in direct proportion to the importance of each area in overall practice (see Appendix A).

A copy of the 2008 occupational analysis/validation report can be accessed on the Internet at the Acupuncture Board's examination web page at:

[www.acupuncture.ca.gov/students/examination.shtml](http://www.acupuncture.ca.gov/students/examination.shtml)

You must have a copy of Adobe Reader ® to read this file.

Licensed practitioners who are currently working in independent practice write the examination questions. Practitioners receive training in constructing the questions for licensure as well as writing questions that measure entry-level competence. The questions must reflect the examination outline.

Licensed practitioners who were not part of the original examination question development process then evaluate these newly developed questions for technical accuracy. Practitioners in these workshops review the content and structure of the questions, making any needed revisions. Only after the licensed practitioners review and approve the questions will the new questions be added to the pool of examination questions used in the California Acupuncture Licensing Examination (CALE).

### *Passing Score*

The passing score for the examination is determined by a criterion-referenced methodology whereby the passing score is established based on the minimum standards for competent practice and the difficulty of the examination. The criterion-referenced method produces a passing score that is fair to all candidates, regardless of the form of the examination administered.

Setting the passing score is a group process and requires the participation of licensed practitioners. The practitioners who participate in this process are selected to ensure representation of the different aspects of practice. Because the focus is on measuring the level of competence needed for entry into the profession, the passing score workshop always includes several newly licensed practitioners.

During the first phase of the workshop, the minimum acceptable level of competence for safe practice is established and discussed in detail. The panel of practitioners develops definitions of different levels of candidate performance by identifying critical work behaviors that contrast the highly effective, the minimally competent, and the ineffective candidate. Participants are then trained in the procedures used to set the passing score.

By establishing a criterion-referenced passing score, each candidate's score is compared to the passing score or criterion and not to the performance of the group. This comparison will determine whether the candidate passes or fails the examination. The passing score may vary based upon the difficulty of the items within the examination.

## SECTION 2: SECURITY

### *Examination Security*

Any conduct by a candidate that violates the security of the examination is grounds for immediate dismissal from the examination. Candidates possessing prohibited items in the examination room (listed below) or exhibiting behaviors in the examination room that are observed to be violating examination security will be immediately dismissed from the examination and may result in disqualification of the candidate's examination results.

- ⊗ Possession of study notes
- ⊗ Looking onto another candidate's answer sheet
- ⊗ Possession of cellular phone
- ⊗ Possession of personal food and drink in exam room
- ⊗ Using personal pens or pencils
- ⊗ Using hand signals to transmit exam information to another candidate

Copying or communicating test content is a violation of security regulations and will result in the disqualification of examination results. It may also lead to legal action against the examination candidate under the California Business and Professions Code (B&P Code).

### **WARNING!!**

The B&P Code, Section 123, states in pertinent part:

It is a misdemeanor for any person to engage in any conduct which subverts or attempts to subvert any licensing examination or the administration of an examination, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Conduct which violates the security of the examination materials; removing from the examination room any examination materials without authorization; the unauthorized reproduction by any means of any portion of the actual licensing examination; aiding by any means the unauthorized reproduction of any portion of the actual licensing examination; paying or using professional or paid examination-takers for the purpose of reconstructing any portion of the licensing examination; obtaining examination questions or other examination material, except by specific authorization either before, during, or after an examination; or using or purporting to use any examination questions or materials which were improperly removed or taken from any examination; or selling, distributing, buying, receiving, or having unauthorized possession of any portion of a future, current, or previously administered licensing examination....

All candidates will be required to sign a security agreement prior to the distribution of examination materials. Any candidate found in violation of the B&P Code, Section 123, may be held liable for damages and litigation costs and may be denied an acupuncture license.

### *Site Security*

The following examination site security measures will be followed at all times on the test day and must be adhered to by all candidates and testing personnel:

- No one will be permitted to enter the testing area without acceptable identification (see page 9 for acceptable forms of identification). The name on your picture identification must match the name on your identification notice letter. If the name on the identification notice letter does not match your picture identification, please contact the Acupuncture Board at (916) 515-5200 immediately. Failure to rectify the discrepancy in a timely manner will result in you not being allowed to take the examination.
- Relatives, friends, and colleagues are not permitted to enter the examination room. A place for them to wait will not be provided. If someone will be bringing you to the examination, he or she must find an alternate place to wait. The area immediately outside the testing area will be kept clear to reduce the noise inside the testing rooms.
- Candidates will **not** be permitted to wear:
  - ⊗ coats                      ⊗ multi-layered shawls                      ⊗ headwear/bands
  - ⊗ overcoats                      ⊗ multi-layered scarves                      ⊗ puffy vests

The temperature in the testing room is maintained at a moderate level. However, some candidates may feel that the temperature is too cold or too hot. Therefore, it is suggested that you layer your clothing. An example of acceptable layered clothing would include lightweight shirts, sweaters, and pullovers. These items must be worn upon check-in, registration, and initial seating for the examination.

- At the check-in area, security personnel will check the candidate's picture identification and identification notice letter and admit only scheduled candidates into the check-in area and the assigned examination room. At this point you must surrender all personal items. **NO PERSONAL ITEMS WILL BE ALLOWED INTO THE TESTING ROOMS (except those preapproved by the Acupuncture Board)!! NO EXCEPTIONS WILL BE MADE.** Personal items include but are not limited to the following items:

- |  |              |                     |
|--|--------------|---------------------|
| ⊗ purses                                 | ⊗ briefcases | ⊗ reading materials |
| ⊗ cellular phones                        | ⊗ pagers     | ⊗ calculators       |
| ⊗ feminine hygiene products <sup>1</sup> | ⊗ drinks     | ⊗ good luck items   |
| ⊗ acupuncture needles                    | ⊗ herbs      | ⊗ food/candy        |
| ⊗ over-the-counter medicine <sup>2</sup> | ⊗ notes      | ⊗ textbooks         |

<sup>1</sup>: Feminine hygiene products will be provided in the women's restrooms.

<sup>2</sup>: Prescribed medication must be preapproved by the Acupuncture Board; refer to the Americans with Disabilities Act section on page 7.

**There will not be a secure area for storing personal items, and the Acupuncture Board is not responsible for missing or stolen property.**

- Prior to registering for the examination, you will be required to walk through a security metal detector and/or your body will be scanned with a handheld security metal detector. Failure to cooperate with the scanning may result in your dismissal from the examination. At this time you must proceed to the appropriate registration tables.
- Once you have registered for the examination, you must proceed to your assigned seat, and you will not be permitted to use the restroom until the examination begins. ***It is strongly recommended that you use the restroom before you reach the scanning areas and register for the examination.***
- After the examination has begun, candidates will be allowed to use the restroom. However, testing personnel will monitor all restroom use. Restroom use will be limited to a few candidates at a time, and candidates must obtain a pass before leaving the testing room. No additional testing time will be allowed for restroom use.
- If a candidate finishes the examination early, testing personnel will collect examination materials, and the candidate must sign out. However, 15 minutes prior to the end of the examination, no one will be permitted to leave. From this point on, all candidates will be required to remain in the testing room while materials are collected in an orderly manner.
- For the afternoon session, all check-in and security procedures will be followed as occurred during the morning session.



## SECTION 3: EXAMINATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

### *Examination Details*

The examination consists of 200 multiple-choice questions, which is broken into two parts. Each part contains 100 questions. You will have two hours and thirty minutes to complete each part. You will be given a 45 minute break in between the two parts. During the break you will not be permitted to remain in the testing area; it is strongly recommended that you use this time to eat a meal and stretch. Candidates with special accommodations will need to refer to their identification notice for specific details.

### *Examination Scheduling*

You will receive a letter from the Acupuncture Board stating your eligibility to take the California Acupuncture Licensing Examination (CALE). This letter will also provide you with specific information about the location and time the examination will be given.

The written examination will be administered at the Ontario Convention Center on **Thursday February 21, 2013**. Plan on arriving at the testing site well in advance of your scheduled time. Allow time for traffic, parking, and unforeseen delays. No one will be admitted once the examination instructions begin. Candidates who miss the morning testing session will not be allowed to participate in the afternoon testing session.

### *Directions to the Examination Site*

The Ontario Convention Center is located at 2000 E. Convention Center Way, Ontario, CA 91764.

#### **Directions from Los Angeles:**

1. Go East on Route 10
2. Exit Vineyard Avenue, turn right
3. Go to third light – Holt Blvd., turn left
4. Go to first light – Convention Center Parking
5. Follow appropriate signs

#### **Directions from Palm Springs:**

1. Go West on Route 10
2. Exit Holt Blvd. to Convention Center on right hand side
3. Corner of Convention Center Way and Holt Blvd.
4. Follow appropriate signs

#### **Directions from San Diego:**

1. Go North on Route 15
2. Go West on Route 10
3. Exit Holt Blvd. to Convention Center on right hand side
4. Corner of Convention Center Way and Holt Blvd.
5. Follow appropriate signs

**Directions from Las Vegas:**

1. Go South on Route 15
2. Go West on Route 10
3. Exit Holt Blvd. to Convention Center on right hand side
4. Corner of Convention Center Way and Holt Blvd.
5. Follow appropriate signs

**Directions from Orange County:**

1. Go North on Route 57
2. Go East on Route 10
3. Exit Vineyard Avenue, turn right
4. Go to third light – Holt Blvd., turn left
5. Go to first light – Convention Center Parking
6. Follow appropriate signs

*Americans with Disabilities Act - Special Accommodations for Candidates*

The Acupuncture Board recognizes its responsibilities under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and California law to provide appropriate and effective accommodations, including auxiliary aids to qualified exam candidates with disabilities. However, the Acupuncture Board will not fundamentally alter the measurement of the skills or knowledge the examination is intended to test nor create an unreasonable risk to the security and integrity of the examination process.

All exam facilities will be physically accessible to candidates with physical disabilities.

A disability, with respect to an individual, is defined as: (1) a physical or mental impairment that limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual; (2) a record of such an impairment; or (3) being regarded as having such an impairment. Major life activities include: walking, speaking, seeing, hearing, breathing, learning, working, caring for one's self, etc. Mental impairment includes any mental or psychological disorder such as organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

**Policy of Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability and  
Equal Employment Opportunity Statement**

The Acupuncture Board does not discriminate on the basis of disability in employment or in the admission and access to its programs or activities. The Executive Officer of the Acupuncture Board has been designated to coordinate and carry out this agency's compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements of Title II of the ADA. Information concerning the provisions of the ADA, and the rights provided hereunder, are available from the ADA coordinator.

### *Testing in Chinese or Korean Languages*

Your written examination materials will include only the language you requested on your application (English, Chinese, or Korean). Chinese print will appear mostly in the traditional print style with some simplified characters. Please note that the format of the examination may change slightly to clarify language translation.

Translators and interpreters will be present to give oral instructions for the examination in Mandarin (Chinese) or Korean. Translators and interpreters will not assist you in taking the examination. For that reason, be sure you understand the procedures before the examination starts.

## SECTION 4: THE TESTING PROCESS AND INSTRUCTIONS

### *Candidate Check-In*

Upon entering the Ontario Convention Center's first floor hall, you will be directed by signs to the check-in area. At the check-in area you will be directed to leave your coats, outerwear, luggage, cell phones, acupuncture needles, and other personal items in this area. You will be instructed to place your valuables (i.e., keys, money, and airline tickets) in the plastic bag provided to you. This plastic bag containing your valuables must be placed beneath your seat during the examination and you will not be allowed to access items in this bag during the examination. Please keep your picture identification and identification notice letter available for inspection throughout the registration process. **Prior to registering for the examination, you will be required to walk through a security metal detector and/or your body will be scanned with a handheld security metal detector.** To enter the testing room for both testing sessions, you must present the identification notice letter mailed to you by the Acupuncture Board and one form of current photo identification. Please note that expired or temporary identification will **NOT** be accepted. Approved photo identification includes:

- Driver's License
- Department of Motor Vehicles ID Card
- United States Passport
- Military Identification
- Alien Identification
- Certificate of Naturalization

No candidate will be admitted into the examination room without his or her identification notice and one of these forms of identification. Candidates who miss the morning testing session will not be allowed to participate in the afternoon testing session.

### *Post Check-In Activities*

After you have checked in, you must enter the examination room and take your assigned seat. You must remain seated until testing begins. Restrooms will not be available until testing has started. You will be provided with the following items: pencil with an eraser, answer sheet, test comment form, and an examination security agreement form (Form 123). The Board will provide water. After everyone has been seated, you will be given a test booklet. Oral (English, Mandarin, or Korean) and written (English, Chinese, or Korean) instructions will be provided in the language you have chosen for the examination.

### *During the Examination*

After the examination begins, you will not be allowed to discuss the examination with the proctors or other examinees.

● **Comment Form** The test comment side of this form is for you to indicate any comments or questions you have about the test materials. The test administration comment side of this form is for you to comment about the test administration process. All forms will be collected before you are released from the test facility. Remarks are welcomed on the comment forms; however, no

additional test time will be given for their completion. Once the test booklets have been collected at the end of each session, you may have five minutes to complete any additional comments you wish to make. The Acupuncture Board will review all forms before final scores are computed or released. If you have additional comments to make after the examination is given, please submit them in writing to the Acupuncture Board.

No outside food or beverage will be admitted. There will be water available within the testing rooms. Water may be kept at your seat, but it must be stored under your seat when you are not drinking. Because the testing process will take several hours, it is strongly recommended that candidates eat a meal before coming to the examination site and during your break.

### *Test-Taking Instructions*

The examination consists of 200 multiple-choice questions, which is broken into two parts. Each part contains 100 questions. You will have two hours and thirty minutes to complete each part. One hundred and seventy five of these items will be scored; 25 items will be pretest items and will not be counted toward candidate scores. Pretest items will be interspersed with scoreable items, and candidates will not be told which items are pretest. This is a common testing practice to test item performance.

Read each question on the examination carefully. Choose the single *best* answer for each question. After you have selected your answer to the question, find the matching letter on the answer sheet. Darken the rectangle on the answer sheet to match the answer you have selected. Be sure to darken the entire rectangle.

### *Example:*

Correct -  [ B ] [ C ] [ D ]

Incorrect -   [ C ] 

When marking your answers, use only the pencil provided. No other writing implement will be allowed in the test room. Do not use ink, ballpoint, or felt tip pens. Do not place any other marks on the answer sheet.

Be sure to erase completely any answer you wish to change. Any item with two or more answers marked will be counted as incorrect.

***Be sure to manage your time effectively so that you have enough time to answer all of the test items and mark answers on answer sheet. Items that are not filled in will be scored as incorrect. During the afternoon session you will not have access to the test booklet or answer sheet from the morning session.***

## SECTION 5: EXAMINATION MATERIALS

### *Examination Outline*

The examination covers five content areas that reflect the current job competencies in the practice of acupuncture in California. The five content areas and their associated weights include the following:

1. Patient Assessment (33%)
2. Developing a Diagnostic Impression (17%)
3. Providing Acupuncture Treatment (32%)
4. Prescribing Herbal Medicinals (11%)
5. Regulations for Public Health and Safety (7%)

Appendix A provides the complete examination outline with associated weights and descriptions. Appendix B provides several sample questions from each of the content areas.

### *Examination Pulse List*

Several items on the examination will contain descriptions of pulse characteristics or will require you to choose the correct pulse characteristic based on information presented in the items. These items will contain only the English names as described in the New Essentials. Appendix C provides a list of New Essentials terms that describe pulse characteristics that may be used on the examination.

### *Examination Point List*

Several items on the examination will contain descriptions of point locations or signs and symptoms for point prescriptions. Appendix D provides a list of the nomenclature used to identify the points.

### *Examination Single Herb List*

Several of the items on the examination pertaining to herbal medicine will contain questions relating to single herbs. Appendix E provides a list of herbs that may be the basis for single herb questions on the examination.

### *Examination Herbal Formulas List*

Several of the items on the examination pertaining to the herbal medicine content area will contain questions relating to herbal formulas. Appendix F provides a list of the herbal formulas that may be used in the examination for the herbal formula questions.

## **APPENDIX A: EXAMINATION OUTLINE FOR THE CALIFORNIA ACUPUNCTURE LICENSING EXAMINATION**

### **I. Patient Assessment (33%)**

The practitioner obtains patient's history and performs a physical examination to determine presenting complaint and interrelationship among symptoms. The practitioner understands general actions and effects of Western medications. The practitioner uses modern diagnostic testing procedures to augment traditional assessment methods.

- (A) **Obtain Patient's History (15%)** - Assess patient's presenting complaints by gathering patient health and treatment history.
- (B) **Perform Physical Examination (14%)** - Assess patient's condition using Western and Oriental medical examination techniques.
- (C) **Evaluate for Supplements and Western Pharmacology (3%)** - Assess patient's use of supplements and Western pharmaceuticals to determine impact on patient's condition.
- (D) **Implement Diagnostic Testing (1%)** - Assess patient's condition by using results from Western diagnostic tests.

### **II. Developing a Diagnostic Impression (17%)**

The practitioner evaluates clinical manifestations to determine the relative strength and progression of disease. The practitioner evaluates patterns of disharmony according to theories of Oriental medicine to arrive at a final diagnosis and treatment plan. The practitioner demonstrates a knowledge of how pathology in Western medicine relates to disease in traditional Oriental medicine.

- (A) **Form a Diagnostic Impression (7%)** - Form a clinical impression of patient's current health.
- (B) **Differentiation of Syndromes (4%)** – Evaluate patterns of disharmony using theories of Oriental medicine.
- (C) **Patient Education and Referral (4%)** – Integrate Oriental and Western medical concepts to educate patient and communicate with other health care providers.
- (D) **Develop Treatment Plan (2%)** – Develop treatment objectives and plan to address patient's therapeutic needs.

## APPENDIX A: EXAMINATION OUTLINE FOR THE CALIFORNIA ACUPUNCTURE LICENSING EXAMINATION

### III. Providing Acupuncture Treatment (32%)

The practitioner implements knowledge of the therapeutic effects of points and combinations of points to normalize function and treat disharmonies. The practitioner uses anatomical landmarks and proportional measurements to locate and needle points on the body. The practitioner identifies clinical indications and contraindications for the use of acupuncture and alternate treatment modalities.

- (A) **Point Selection Principles (8%)** – Select acupuncture points to provide therapeutic treatment for disharmonies.
- (B) **Point Categories (8%)** - Select combinations of acupuncture points using point categories.
- (C) **Point Location and Needling Techniques (5%)** – Locate acupuncture points, insert needles, and apply needling techniques.
- (D) **Provide Auxiliary Treatment (8%)** – Enhance treatment effectiveness by providing supportive treatments.
- (E) **Implement Microsystems (1%)** – Implement scalp and auricular points in treatment.
- (F) **Observation and Modification (2%)** – Evaluate patient response to treatment and modify the existing treatment plan as needed.

### IV. Prescribing Herbal Medicinals (11%)

The practitioner prescribes herbs and herbal formulas based on diagnostic criteria. The practitioner modifies herbs, herbal formulas, and dosages according to patient's condition. The practitioner identifies situations and conditions where herbs and herbal formulas would produce undesired effects.

- (A) **Identification of Herbs (5%)** – Identify the properties, principles, characteristics, and relationships of herbs to treat pathology and prevent contraindications between herbs, herbal formulas, and Western pharmaceuticals. Demonstrate a knowledge of the complimentary therapeutic actions of points and herbal medicinals.
- (B) **Prescribe and Administer Herbs (6%)** – Treat patients by prescribing, administering, and modifying herbs and herbal formulas.



**APPENDIX A: EXAMINATION OUTLINE FOR THE  
CALIFORNIA ACUPUNCTURE LICENSING EXAMINATION**

**V. Regulations for Public Health and Safety (7%)**

The practitioner understands and complies with laws and regulations governing infection control measures. The practitioner applies legal guidelines for office practice and maintenance of patient records. The practitioner adheres to legal requirements for reporting known or suspected abuse.

## APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

### I. Patient Assessment

1. An Acupuncturist examines a patient and finds a deviated and stiff, but normal-colored, tongue. Which of the following conditions would be indicated by this patient's tongue presentation?

- A. Epilepsy
- B. Bell's palsy
- C. Trigeminal neuralgia
- D. Cerebral vascular accident

Answer: D

2. A 35-year-old male patient reports that he has had a persistent cold and has been treating himself for the past two months with Yin Qiao San (Honeysuckle and Forsythia Powder) that he bought in a store. His fever, body aches, and sore throat are gone. His main complaint now is that he still has a dry hacking cough that keeps him up at night. He is also restless and constipated. Which of the following tongue and pulse characteristics should be seen in this patient?

- A. Red cracked tongue; rapid, excess pulse
- B. Red tongue with a geographic coating; rapid, thready pulse
- C. Light red tongue with a thick yellow coating; rapid, rolling pulse
- D. Light red tongue with a thin yellow coating; rapid, superficial pulse

Answer: B

## APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

### II. Developing a Diagnostic Impression

3. A 23-year-old female patient who is phlegmatic complains of amenorrhea for the past two months, as well as severe pain and pressure in her lower abdomen for the last two days. She also complains of nausea, dizziness, and disinterest in food although she drinks a lot of soda. She states that she cannot get enough sleep, that she has been particularly stressed at work, and that recent, constant fights with her boyfriend are wearing her down. She has a pale complexion and a slow demeanor. Her tongue is pale with red around the sides, and her pulse is rolling and string-taut. The patient has a history of irregular menstrual periods. What diagnosis should be considered, and how should the patient be treated?
- A. Depression; treat with needles and herbs
  - B. Amenorrhea; treat with needles and herbs
  - C. Ectopic pregnancy; refer to a medical physician
  - D. Adrenal insufficiency; refer to a medical physician

Answer: C

4. Which of the following conditions would lead to a differential diagnosis of chronic rather than acute bronchitis?
- A. Weak Spleen causes Phlegm Damp to rise to the Lung, and Wind Cold invades the Lung
  - B. External Excess hinders spreading functions of the Lung Qi, and Phlegm Damp prevents Qi from descending
  - C. Weak Spleen causes Phlegm Damp to rise to the Lung, and Deficient Kidney cannot make Lung Qi descend
  - D. External Excess hinders spreading functions of the Lung Qi, and Excess in the Lung coincides with Deficient Kidney

Answer: C

## **APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

### **III. Providing Acupuncture Treatment**

5. Which of the following methods should be used to treat a patient with excessive sweating, cold limbs, and weak pulse?

- A. Moxibustion with salt
- B. Moxibustion with garlic
- C. Moxibustion with ginger
- D. Moxibustion with warming needle

Answer: A

6. Which of the following points, if needled too deeply, can injure the apex of the heart?

- A. The point 2 cun lateral to the Ren Meridian in the second intercostal space
- B. The point 2 cun lateral to the Ren Meridian in the third intercostal space
- C. The point 2 cun lateral to the Ren Meridian in the fourth intercostal space
- D. The point 2 cun lateral to the Ren Meridian in the fifth intercostal space

Answer: D

## APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

### IV. Prescribing Herbal Medicinals

7. What is the common dosage of Shen Qu (*Massa Fermentata*)?

- A. 1.0 - 3.0 g
- B. 3.0 - 6.0 g
- C. 6.0 - 15.0 g
- D. 15.0 - 30.0 g

Answer: C

8. For which of the following disorders would Bai Hu Tang (White Tiger Decoction) be contraindicated?

- A. Spleen and Stomach excess
- B. Liver and Gallbladder excess
- C. Spleen and Stomach deficiency
- D. Liver and Gallbladder deficiency

Answer: C

## **APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

### **V. Regulations for Public Health and Safety**

9. Which of the following conditions must be met for the patient's authorization for the release of medical information to be considered valid?
- A. Signed and dated by the patient; includes patient's Social Security number
  - B. Signed by the patient; signed and dated by a notary
  - C. Signed and dated by the patient or a legal guardian
  - D. Signed by the patient and a health care provider

Answer: C

10. Which of the following procedures is outside the scope of practice for an Acupuncturist?
- A. Using electroacupuncture
  - B. Using auricular acupuncture
  - C. Prescribing the use of mineral products
  - D. Injecting herbal tincture into acupuncture points

Answer: D

## APPENDIX C: EXAMINATION PULSE LIST

Below are listed 17 pulse characteristics with Pinyin and English names as described in the New Essentials. To standardize the examination, only **New Essentials** terms will be used.

PINYIN	CHARACTER	NEW ESSENTIALS	OLD ESSENTIALS	SHANGHAI
Fu Mai	浮脈	<b>Superficial</b>	Superficial	Floating
Chen Mai	沉脈	<b>Deep</b>	Deep	Submerged
Chi Mai	遲脈	<b>Slow</b>	Slow	Slow
Shu Mai	數脈	<b>Rapid</b>	Rapid	Quick
Xu Mai	虛脈	<b>Deficient</b>	Xu	Weak
Shi Mai	實脈	<b>Excess</b>	Shi	Strong
Hong Mai	洪脈	<b>Surging</b>		Huge
Xi Mai	細脈	<b>Thready</b>	Thready	Fine
Hua Mai	滑脈	<b>Rolling</b>	Rolling	Slippery
Se Mai	澀脈	<b>Hesitant</b>		Rough
Xuan Mai	弦脈	<b>String-taut</b>	Wiry	Wiry
Jin Mai	緊脈	<b>Tense</b>		
Ru Mai	濡脈	<b>Soft</b>		
Ruo Mai	弱脈	<b>Weak</b>		Weak
Cu Mai	促脈	<b>Abrupt</b>	Short	Short
Jie Mai	結脈	<b>Knotted</b>	Knotted	Knotted
Dai Mai	代脈	<b>Regularly-Interrmittent</b>	Intermittent	Intermittent

## APPENDIX D: EXAMINATION POINT LIST

Below are listed 15 abbreviations used to identify the meridians. To standardize the examination, only ***Examination*** terms will be used. Candidates will be provided Meridian, point number, and pinyin names on the examination.

Meridian	Examination	New Essentials	Deadman	Shanghai
Lung	<b>L</b>	LU	LU	L
Large Intestine	<b>LI</b>	LI	LI	LI
Stomach	<b>S</b>	ST	ST	S
Spleen	<b>Sp</b>	SP	SP	Sp
Heart	<b>H</b>	HT	HE	H
Small Intestine	<b>SI</b>	SI	SI	SI
Urinary Bladder	<b>B</b>	BL	BL	B
Kidney	<b>K</b>	KI	KID	K
Pericardium	<b>P</b>	PC	P	P
San Jiao	<b>SJ</b>	TE	SJ	TB
Gallbladder	<b>G</b>	GB	GB	GB
Liver	<b>Liv</b>	LR	LIV	Li
Du	<b>Du</b>	GV	DU	Gv
Ren	<b>Ren</b>	CV	REN	Co
Extraordinary	<b>Extra Point</b>	Extra Point	MHN NHN MBW MCA MUE NUE MLE MNLE	MHN NHN MBW MCA MUE NUE MLE MNLE





## APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

Herbs included on this list will provide the basis for single herb questions used on the examination. These herbs are not endorsed as safe by the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Acupuncture Board, or the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Ai Ye	艾葉 (애엽)	<i>Artemisiae Argyi, Folium</i>
Ba Ji Tian	巴戟天 (파극천)	<i>Morindae Officinalis, Radix</i>
Bai Bian Dou <sup>1</sup>	白扁豆 (백편두)	<i>Lablab Semen album</i>
Bai Bu	百部 (백부)	<i>Stemonae, Radix</i>
Bai Guo	白果 (백과)	<i>Ginkgo, Semen</i>
Bai He	百合 (백합)	<i>Lilii, Bulbus</i>
Bai Jiang Cao	敗醬草 (패장초)	<i>Patriniae, Herba cum Radice</i>
Bai Jie Zi	白芥子 (백개자)	<i>Sinapis, Semen</i>
Bai Mao Gen	白茅根 (백모근)	<i>Imperatae, Rhizoma</i>
Bai Qian	白前 (백전)	<i>Cynanchi Stauntonii, Radix et Rhizoma</i>
Bai Shao	白芍 (백작)	<i>Paeoniae Alba, Radix</i>
Bai Tou Weng	白頭翁 (백두웅)	<i>Pulsatillae, Radix</i>
Bai Wei	白薇 (백미)	<i>Cynanchi Atrati, Radix et Rhizoma</i>
Bai Zhi	白芷 (백지)	<i>Angelicae Dahuricae, Radix</i>
Bai Zhu	白朮 (백출)	<i>Atractylodis Macrocephalae, Rhizoma</i>
Bai Zi Ren	柏子仁 (백자인)	<i>Platycladi, Semen</i>
Ban Lan Gen	板藍根 (판람근)	<i>Isatidis, Radix</i>
Ban Xia	半夏 (반하)	<i>Pinelliae, Rhizoma</i>
Bei Mu	貝母 (패모)	<i>Fritillariae, Bulbus</i>
Bei Sha Shen	北沙參 (북사삼)	<i>Glehniae, Radix</i>
Bi Bo <sup>2</sup>	萹芩(필발)	<i>Piperis Longi, Fructus</i>
Bian Xu	篇蓄 (편축)	<i>Polygoni Avicularis, Herba</i>
Bie Jia	鼈甲 (별갑)	<i>Trionycis, Carapax</i>
Bo He	薄荷 (박하)	<i>Menthae, Herba</i>
Bu Gu Zhi	補骨脂 (보골지)	<i>Psoraleae, Fructus</i>

# APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Cang Er Zi	蒼耳子 (창이자)	<i>Xanthii, Fructus</i>
Cang Zhu	蒼朮 (창출)	<i>Atractylodis, Rhizoma</i>
Cao Dou Kou	草豆蔻 (초두구)	<i>Alpiniae Katsumadai, Semen</i>
Cao Guo	草果 (초과)	<i>Amomi Tsaoko, Fructus</i>
Cao Wu	草烏 (초오)	<i>Aconiti Kusnezoffii, Radix</i>
Ce Bai Ye	側柏葉 (측백엽)	<i>Platycladi, Cacumen</i>
Chai Hu	柴胡 (시호)	<i>Bupleuri, Radix</i>
Chan Tui	蟬蛻 (선태)	<i>Cicadae, Periostracum</i>
Che Qian Zi	車前子 (차전자)	<i>Plantaginis, Semen</i>
Chen Pi	陳皮 (진피)	<i>Citri Reticulatae, Pericarpium</i>
Chen Xiang	沈香 (침향)	<i>Aquilariae Resinatum, Lignum</i>
Chi Shao	赤芍 (적작)	<i>Paeoniae Rubrae, Radix</i>
Chi Shi Zhi	赤石脂 (적석지)	<i>Halloysitum Rubrum</i>
Chuan Bei Mu	川貝母 (천패모)	<i>Fritillariae Cirrhosae, Bulbus</i>
Chuan Lian Zi	川楝子 (천련자)	<i>Meliae Toosendan, Fructus</i>
Chuan Mu Tong	川木通 (천목통)	<i>Clematidis Armandii, Caulis</i>
Chuan Niu Xi	川牛膝 (천우슬)	<i>Cyathulae, Radix</i>
Chuan Xiong	川芎 (천궁)	<i>Chuanxiong, Rhizoma</i>
Chun Pi <sup>3</sup>	椿皮 (춘피)	<i>Ailanthi, Cortex</i>
Ci Shi	磁石 (자석)	<i>Magnetitum</i>
Da Fu Pi	大腹皮 (대복피)	<i>Arecae, Pericarpium</i>
Da Huang	大黃 (대황)	<i>Radix et Rhizoma Rhei</i>
Da Ji	大戟 (대극)	<i>Euphorbiae seu Knoxiae, Radix</i>
Da Zao	大棗 (대조)	<i>Jujubae, Fructus</i>
Dan Dou Chi	淡豆豉 (담두시)	<i>Sojae Praeparatum, Semen</i>
Dan Nan Xing	膽南星 (담남성)	<i>Arisaema cum Bile</i>
Dan Shen	丹蔘 (단삼)	<i>Salviae Miltiorrhizae, Radix et Rhizoma</i>
Dan Zhu Ye	淡竹葉 (담죽엽)	<i>Lophatheri, Herba</i>

# APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Dang Gui	當歸 (당귀)	<i>Angelicae Sinensis, Radix</i>
Dang Shen	黨蔘 (당삼)	<i>Codonopsis, Radix</i>
Deng Xin Cao	燈心草 (등심초)	<i>Junci, Medulla</i>
Di Fu Zi	地膚子 (지부자)	<i>Kochiae, Fructus</i>
Di Gu Pi	地骨皮 (지골피)	<i>Lycii, Cortex</i>
Di Huang <sup>4</sup>	地黃 (지황)	<i>Rehmanniae, Radix</i>
Di Long	地龍 (지룡)	<i>Pheretima</i>
Di Yu	地榆 (지유)	<i>Sanguisorbae, Radix</i>
Ding Xiang	丁香 (정향)	<i>Caryophylli, Flos</i>
Dong Gua Zi	冬瓜子 (동과자)	<i>Benincasae, Semen</i>
Dong Kui Zi	冬葵子 (동규자)	<i>Malvae, Semen</i>
Dou Kou <sup>5</sup>	豆蔻(두구)	<i>Amomi Rotundus, Fructus</i>
Du Huo	獨活 (독활)	<i>Angelicae Pubescentis, Radix</i>
Du Zhong	杜仲 (두충)	<i>Eucommiae, Cortex</i>
E Jiao	阿膠 (아교)	<i>Asini, Colla Corii</i>
E Zhu	莪朮 (아출)	<i>Curcumae, Rhizoma</i>
Fang Feng	防風 (방풍)	<i>Saposhnikoviae, Radix</i>
Fang Ji <sup>6</sup>	防己 (방기)	<i>Stephaniae Tetrandrae, Radix</i>
Fen Bi Xie <sup>7</sup>	粉萆薢 (분비해)	<i>Dioscoreae Hypoglaucae, Rhizoma</i>
Fu Ling	茯苓 (복령)	<i>Poriae</i>
Fu Pen Zi	覆盆子(복분자)	<i>Rubi, Fructus</i>
Fu Xiao Mai	浮小麥 (부소맥)	<i>Tritici Levis, Fructus</i>
Fu Zi	附子 (부자)	<i>Aconiti Lateralis Preparata, Radix</i>
Gan Cao	甘草 (감초)	<i>Glycyrrhizae, Radix et Rhizoma</i>
Gan Jiang	乾薑 (건강)	<i>Zingiberis, Rhizoma</i>
Gao Ben	藁本 (고본)	<i>Ligustici, Rhizoma et Radix</i>
Gao Liang Jiang	高良薑 (고량강)	<i>Alpiniae Officinari, Rhizoma</i>
Ge Gen	葛根 (갈근)	<i>Puerariae Lobatae, Radix</i>

# APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Gou Ji	狗脊 (구척)	<i>Cibotii, Rhizoma</i>
Gou Qi Zi	枸杞子 (구기자)	<i>Lycii, Fructus</i>
Gou Teng	鉤藤 (구등)	<i>Uncariae cum Uncis, Ramulus</i>
Gu Sui Bu	骨碎補 (골쇄보)	<i>Drynariae, Rhizoma</i>
Gu Ya	穀芽 (곡아)	<i>Sativae Germinantus, Fructus</i>
Gua Lou Pi	瓜蒌皮 (과루피)	<i>Trichosanthis, Pericarpium</i>
Gua Lou Zi <sup>8</sup>	瓜蒌子 (과루자)	<i>Trichosanthis, Semen</i>
Guang Huo Xiang	廣藿香 (광곽향)	<i>Pogostemonis, Herba</i>
Gui Ban	龜板 (구판)	<i>Testudinis, Plastrum</i>
Gui Ban Jiao	龜板膠 (구판교)	<i>Testudinis, Gelatinum Plastrum</i>
Gui Zhi	桂枝 (계지)	<i>Cinnamomi, Ramulus</i>
Hai Piao Xiao	海螵蛸 (해표초)	<i>Sepiae, Endoconcha</i>
Hai Tong Pi	海桐皮 (해동피)	<i>Erythrinae, Cortex</i>
Hai Zao	海藻 (해조)	<i>Sargassum</i>
He Ye	荷葉 (하엽)	<i>Nelumbinis, Folium</i>
He Zi	訶子 (가자)	<i>Chebulae, Fructus</i>
Hei Zhi Ma	黑芝麻 (흑지마)	<i>Sesami Nigrum, Semen</i>
Hong Hua	紅花 (홍화)	<i>Carthami, Flos</i>
Hou Po	厚朴 (후박)	<i>Magnoliae Officinalis, Cortex</i>
Hu Jiao	胡椒 (호초)	<i>Piperis, Fructus</i>
Hu Tao Ren	胡桃仁 (호도인)	<i>Juglandis, Semen</i>
Hua Jiao	花椒 (화초)	<i>Zanthoxyli, Pericarpium</i>
Hua Shi	滑石 (활석)	<i>Talcum</i>
Huai Hua Mi	槐花米 (괴화미)	<i>Sophorae Japonicae Immaturus, Flos</i>
Huang Bo <sup>9</sup>	黃柏 (황백)	<i>Phellodendri Chinensis, Cortex</i>
Huang Lian	黃連 (황련)	<i>Coptidis, Rhizoma</i>
Huang Qi	黃芪 (황기)	<i>Astragali, Radix</i>
Huang Qin	黃芩 (황금)	<i>Scutellariae, Radix</i>

# APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Huo Ma Ren	火麻仁 (화마인)	<i>Cannabis, Fructus</i>
Huo Xiang	藿香 (곽향)	<i>Agastaches, Herba</i>
Ji Li <sup>10</sup>	蒺藜 (질러)	<i>Tribuli, Fructus</i>
Ji Nei Jin	鷄內金 (계내금)	<i>Corneum Gigeriae Galli, Endothelium</i>
Ji Zi Huang	雞子黃(계자황)	<i>Galli Vitellus</i>
Jiang Huang	薑黃 (강황)	<i>Curcumae longae, Rhizoma</i>
Jie Geng	桔梗 (길경)	<i>Platycodi, Radix</i>
Jin Qian Bai Hua She <sup>11</sup>	金錢白花蛇 (금전백화사)	<i>Bungarus Parvus</i>
Jin Yin Hua	金銀花 (금은화)	<i>Lonicerae Japonicae, Flos</i>
Jin Ying Zi	金櫻子 (금영자)	<i>Rosae Laevigatae, Fructus</i>
Jing Jie	荊芥 (형개)	<i>Schizonepetae, Herba</i>
Jing Mi	粳米 (갱미)	<i>Nonglutinous Rice</i>
Ju Hong	橘紅 (굴홍)	<i>Citri Erythrocarpae, Pars Rubra Epicarpium</i>
Ju Hua	菊花 (국화)	<i>Chrysanthemi, Flos</i>
Jue Ming Zi	決明子 (결명자)	<i>Cassiae, Semen</i>
Ku Shen <sup>12</sup>	苦參 (고삼)	<i>Sophorae Flavescens, Radix</i>
Ku Xing Ren <sup>13</sup>	苦杏仁 (고행인)	<i>Armeniaca Amara, Semen</i>
Lai Fu Zi	萊菔子 (내복자)	<i>Raphani, Semen</i>
Lian Qiao	蓮翹 (연교)	<i>Forsythiae, Fructus</i>
Lian Xu	蓮鬚 (연순)	<i>Nelumbinis, Stamen</i>
Lian Zi	蓮子 (연자)	<i>Nelumbinis, Semen</i>
Long Dan <sup>14</sup>	龍膽 (용담)	<i>Gentiana, Radix</i>
Long Gu	龍骨 (용골)	<i>Draconis, Os</i>
Long Yan Rou	龍眼肉 (용안육)	<i>Longanae, Arillus</i>
Lu Gen	蘆根 (노근)	<i>Phragmitis, Rhizoma</i>
Lu Hui	蘆薈 (노회)	<i>Aloes</i>
Lu Jiao Jiao	鹿角膠 (녹각교)	<i>Cervi Colla Cornus</i>

# APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Lu Rong	鹿茸 (녹용)	<i>Cervi Pantotrichum, Cornu</i>
Mai Dong <sup>15</sup>	麥冬 (맥동)	<i>Ophiopogonis, Tuber</i>
Mai Ya	麥芽 (맥아)	<i>Hordei Germinantus, Fructus</i>
Man Jing Zi	蔓荊子 (만형자)	<i>Vitidis, Fructus</i>
Mang Xiao	芒硝 (망초)	<i>Natrii Sulfas</i>
Mo Yao	沒藥 (몰약)	<i>Myrrha</i>
Mu Dan Pi	牡丹皮 (목단피)	<i>Moutan, Cortex</i>
Mu Gua	木瓜 (목과)	<i>Chaenomelis, Fructus</i>
Mu Li	牡蠣 (모려)	<i>Ostreae, Concha</i>
Mu Tong	木通 (목통)	<i>Akebiae, Caulis</i>
Mu Zei	木賊 (목적)	<i>Equiseti Hiemalis, Herba</i>
Nan Sha Shen	南沙參 (남사삼)	<i>Adenophorae, Radix</i>
Niu Bang Zi	牛蒡子 (우방자)	<i>Arctii, Fructus</i>
Niu Huang	牛黃 (우황)	<i>Bovis, Calculus</i>
Niu Xi <sup>16</sup>	牛膝 (우슬)	<i>Achyranthis Bidentatae, Radix</i>
Nu Zhen Zi	女貞子 (여정자)	<i>Ligustri Lucidi, Fructus</i>
Pao Jiang	炮薑 (포강)	<i>Zingiberis Preparatum, Rhizoma</i>
Pi Pa Ye	枇杷葉 (비파엽)	<i>Eriobotryae, Folium</i>
Pu Gong Ying	蒲公英 (포공영)	<i>Taraxaci, Herba</i>
Pu Huang	蒲黃 (포황)	<i>Typhae, Pollen</i>
Qian Cao	茜草 (천초)	<i>Rubiae, Radix et Rhizoma</i>
Qian Hu	前胡 (전호)	<i>Peucedani, Radix</i>
Qian Shi	芡實 (검실)	<i>Euryales, Semen</i>
Qiang Huo	羌活 (강활)	<i>Notopterygii, Rhizoma et Radix</i>
Qin Jiao	秦艽 (진교)	<i>Gentianae Macrophyllae, Radix</i>
Qin Pi	秦皮 (진피)	<i>Fraxini Cortex</i>
Qing Hao	青蒿 (청호)	<i>Artemisiae Annuae, Herba</i>
Qing Pi	青皮 (청피)	<i>Citri Reticulatae Viride, Pericarpium</i>

# APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Qu Mai	瞿麥 (구맥)	<i>Dianthi, Herba</i>
Ren Shen	人蔘 (인삼)	<i>Ginseng, Radix et Rhizoma</i>
Rou Dou Kou	肉豆蔻 (육두구)	<i>Myristicae Fragrantis, Semen</i>
Rou Gui	肉桂 (육계)	<i>Cinnamomi, Cortex</i>
Ru Xiang	乳香 (유향)	<i>Olibanum, Gummi</i>
San Leng	三稜 (삼릉)	<i>Sparganii, Rhizoma</i>
San Qi	三七 (삼칠)	<i>Notoginseng, Radix</i>
Sang Bai Pi	桑白皮 (상백피)	<i>Mori, Cortex</i>
Sang Ji Sheng	桑寄生 (상기생)	<i>Taxilli, Herba</i>
Sang Shen <sup>17</sup>	桑椹 (상심)	<i>Mori, Fructus</i>
Sang Ye	桑葉 (상엽)	<i>Mori, Folium</i>
Sang Zhi	桑枝 (상지)	<i>Mori, Ramulus</i>
Sha Ren	砂仁 (사인)	<i>Amomi, Fructus</i>
Sha Yuan Zi	沙苑子 (사원자)	<i>Astragali Complanati, Semen</i>
Shan Dou Gen	山豆根 (산두근)	<i>Sophorae Tonkinensis, Radix et Rhizoma</i>
Shan Yao	山藥 (산약)	<i>Dioscoreae, Radix</i>
Shan Zha	山楂 (산사)	<i>Crataegi, Fructus</i>
Shan Zhu Yu	山茱萸 (산수유)	<i>Corni, Fructus</i>
She Chuang Zi	蛇床子 (사상자)	<i>Cnidii, Fructus</i>
She Gan	射干 (사간)	<i>Belamcandae, Rhizoma</i>
Shen Qu	神麴 (신곡)	<i>Massa Fermentata</i>
Sheng Jiang	生薑 (생강)	<i>Zingiberis Recens, Rhizoma</i>
Sheng Jiang Pi	生薑皮 (생강피)	<i>Zingiberis Recens, Cortex</i>
Sheng Ma	升麻 (승마)	<i>Rhizoma Cimicifugae</i>
Shi Gao	石膏 (석고)	<i>Gypsum Fibrosum</i>
Shi Jue Ming	石決明 (석결명)	<i>Halitidis, Concha</i>
Shi Wei	石葦 (석위)	<i>Pyrrosiae, Folium</i>
Shou Wu Teng <sup>18</sup>	首烏藤 (수오등)	<i>Polygoni Multiflori, Caulis</i>



# APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Shu Di Huang	熟地黄 (숙지황)	<i>Rehmanniae Praeparata, Radix</i>
Shui Niu Jiao	水牛角 (수우각)	<i>Bubali, Cornu</i>
Suan Zao Ren	酸枣仁 (산조인)	<i>Zizyphi Spinosae, Semen</i>
Suo Yang	鎖陽 (쇄양)	<i>Cynomorii, Herba</i>
Tan Xiang	檀香 (단향)	<i>Santali Albi Lignum</i>
Tao Ren	桃仁 (도인)	<i>Persicae, Semen</i>
Tian Dong <sup>19</sup>	天冬 (천동)	<i>Asparagi, Radix</i>
Tian Hua Fen	天花粉 (천화분)	<i>Trichosanthis, Radix</i>
Tian Nan Xing	天南星 (천남성)	<i>Arisaematis, Rhizoma</i>
Tu Fu Ling	土茯苓 (토복령)	<i>Smilacis Glabrae, Rhizoma</i>
Tu Si Zi	菟絲子 (토사자)	<i>Cuscutae, Semen</i>
Wang Bu Liu Xing	王不留行 (왕불유행)	<i>Vaccariae, Semen</i>
Wei Ling Xian	威靈仙 (위령선)	<i>Clematidis, Radix et Rhizoma</i>
Wu Jia Pi	五加皮 (오가피)	<i>Acanthopanax, Cortex</i>
Wu Mei	烏梅 (오매)	<i>Mume, Fructus</i>
Wu Wei Zi	五味子 (오미자)	<i>Schisandrae Chinensis, Fructus</i>
Wu Yao	烏藥 (오약)	<i>Linderae, Radix</i>
Wu Zhu Yu	吳茱萸 (오수유)	<i>Evodiae, Fructus</i>
Xi Xian Cao	豨薟草 (희렴초)	<i>Siegesbeckiae, Herba</i>
Xia Ku Cao	夏枯草 (하고초)	<i>Prunellae, Spica</i>
Xian He Cao	仙鶴草 (선학초)	<i>Agrimoniae, Herba</i>
Xian Mao	仙茅 (선모)	<i>Curculiginis, Rhizoma</i>
Xiang Fu	香附 (향부)	<i>Cyperis, Rhizoma</i>
Xiang Ru	香薷 (향유)	<i>Moslae, Herba</i>
Xiao Hui Xiang	小茴香 (소회향)	<i>Foeniculi, Fructus</i>
Xin Yi Hua	辛夷花 (신이화)	<i>Magnoliae, Flos</i>
Xu Duan	續斷 (속단)	<i>Dipsaci, Radix</i>
Xuan Fu Hua	旋覆花 (선복화)	<i>Inulae, Flos</i>

# APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Xuan Shen	玄蓼 (현삼)	<i>Scrophulariae, Radix</i>
Yan Hu Suo	延胡索 (연호색)	<i>Corydalis, Rhizoma</i>
Yi Mu Cao	益母草 (익모초)	<i>Leonuri, Herba</i>
Yi Tang	飴糖 (이당)	<i>Maltosum</i>
Yi Yi Ren	薏苡仁 (의이인)	<i>Coicis, Semen</i>
Yi Zhi <sup>20</sup>	益智 (익지)	<i>Alpiniae Oxyphyllae, Fructus</i>
Yin Chen <sup>21</sup>	茵陳 (인진)	<i>Artemisiae Scopariae, Herba</i>
Yin Yang Huo	淫羊藿 (음양곽)	<i>Epimedii, Herba</i>
Yu Jin	鬱金 (울금)	<i>Curcumae, Tuber</i>
Yuan Zhi	遠志 (원지)	<i>Polygalae, Radix</i>
Ze Lan	澤蘭 (택란)	<i>Lycopi, Herba</i>
Ze Xie	澤瀉 (택사)	<i>Alismatis, Rhizoma</i>
Zhe Bei Mu	浙貝母 (절패모)	<i>Fritillariae Thunbergii, Bulbus</i>
Zhe Shi <sup>22</sup>	赭石 (자석)	<i>Haematitum</i>
Zhen Zhu	珍珠 (진주)	<i>Margarita</i>
Zhi Cao Wu	制草烏 (제초오)	<i>Aconiti Kusnezoffii Praeparata, Radix</i>
Zhi Gan Cao	炙甘草 (자감초)	<i>Glycyrrhizae Praeparata cum Melle, Radix et Rhizoma</i>
Zhi Mu	知母 (지모)	<i>Anemarrhenae, Rhizoma</i>
Zhi Qiao <sup>23</sup>	枳殼 (지각)	<i>Aurantii, Fructus</i>
Zhi Shi	枳實 (지실)	<i>Aurantii, Fructus Immaturus</i>
Zhi Zi	梔子 (치자)	<i>Gardeniae, Fructus</i>
Zhu Ling	豬苓 (저령)	<i>Polyporus</i>
Zhu Ru	竹茹 (죽여)	<i>Bambusae in Taeniis, Caulis</i>
Zi Su Ye <sup>24</sup>	紫蘇葉 (자소엽)	<i>Perillae, Folium</i>
Zi Su Zi <sup>25</sup>	紫蘇子 (자소자)	<i>Perillae Frutescentis, Fructus</i>
Zi Wan	紫菀 (자원)	<i>Asteris, Radix et Rhizoma</i>

## APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

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Alternate pinyin names commonly used:

- <sup>1</sup> Bian Dou 扁豆(편두)
- <sup>2</sup> Bi Ba 萆薢(필발)
- <sup>3</sup> Chun Gen Pi 椿根皮(춘근피)
- <sup>4</sup> Sheng Di Huang 生地黃(생지황)
- <sup>5</sup> Bai Dou Kou 白豆蔻(백두구)
- <sup>6</sup> Fen Fang Ji 粉防己(분방기), Han Fang Ji 漢防己(한방기)
- <sup>7</sup> Bi Xie 萆薢(비해)
- <sup>8</sup> Gua Lou Ren 瓜蒌仁(과루인)
- <sup>9</sup> Huang Bai 黃柏(황백)
- <sup>10</sup> Bai Ji Li 白蒺藜(백질려)
- <sup>11</sup> Bai Hua She 白花蛇(백화사)
- <sup>12</sup> Ku Shen Gen 苦參根(고삼근)
- <sup>13</sup> Xing Ren 杏仁(행인)
- <sup>14</sup> Long Dan Cao 龍膽草(용담초)
- <sup>15</sup> Mai Men Dong 麥門冬(맥문동)
- <sup>16</sup> Huai Niu Xi 淮牛膝(회우슬)
- <sup>17</sup> Sang Shen Zi 桑椹子(상심자)
- <sup>18</sup> Ye Jiao Teng 夜交藤(야교등)
- <sup>19</sup> Tian Men Dong 天門冬(천문동)
- <sup>20</sup> Yi Zhi Ren 益智仁(익지인)
- <sup>21</sup> Yin Chen Hao 茵陳蒿(인진호)
- <sup>22</sup> Dai Zhe Shi 代赭石(대자석)
- <sup>23</sup> Zhi Ke 枳殼(지각)
- <sup>24</sup> Su Ye 蘇葉(소엽)
- <sup>25</sup> Su Zi 蘇子(소자)

## APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST

Herbal formulas included on this list will provide the basis for herbal formula questions used on the examination. The formulas presented here are not endorsed as safe by the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Acupuncture Board, or the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)
<i>Formulas that Release the Exterior</i>	<i>Jie Biao Ji</i>	<i>解表劑 (해표제)</i>
Bupleurum and Kudzu Decoction to Release the Muscle Layer	Chai Ge Jie Ji Tang	柴葛解肌湯 (시갈해기탕)
Cinnamon Twig Decoction	Gui Zhi Tang	桂枝湯 (계지탕)
Ginseng Powder to Overcome Pathogenic Influences	Ren Shen Bai Du San	人蔘敗毒散 (인삼패독산)
Honeysuckle and Forsythia Powder	Yin Qiao San	銀翹散 (은교산)
Mulberry Leaf and Chrysanthemum Decoction	Sang Ju Yin	桑菊飲 (상국음)
<i>Formulas that Clear Heat</i>	<i>Qing Re Ji</i>	<i>清熱劑 (청열제)</i>
Artemisia Annuum and Soft-shelled Turtle Shell Decoction	Qing Hao Bie Jia Tang	青蒿鱉甲湯 (청호별갑탕)
Clear the Stomach Powder	Qing Wei San	清胃散 (청위산)
Coptis Decoction to Relieve Toxicity	Huang Lian Jie Du Tang	黃連解毒湯 (황련해독탕)
Drain the Epigastrium Decoction	Xie Xin Tang	瀉心湯 (사심탕)
Gentiana Decoction to Drain the Liver	Long Dan Xie Gan Tang	龍膽瀉肝湯 (용담사간탕)
Guide Out the Red Powder	Dao Chi San	導赤散 (도적산)
Pulsatilla Decoction	Bai Tou Weng Tang	白頭翁湯 (백두웅탕)
White Tiger Decoction	Bai Hu Tang	白虎湯 (백호탕)

**APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST**

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)
<i>Formulas that Drain Downward</i>	<i>Xie Xia Ji</i>	<b>瀉下劑 (사하제)</b>
Hemp Seed Pill	Ma Zi Ren Wan	麻子仁丸 (마자인환)
Major Order the Qi Decoction	Da Cheng Qi Tang	大承氣湯 (대승기탕)
Minor Order the Qi Decoction	Xiao Cheng Qi Tang	小承氣湯 (소승기탕)
Moisten the Intestines Pill	Run Chang Wan	潤腸丸 (윤장환)
Regulate the Stomach and Order the Qi Decoction	Tiao Wei Cheng Qi Tang	調胃承氣湯 (조위승기탕)
<i>Formulas that Harmonize</i>	<i>He Jie Ji</i>	<b>和解劑 (화해제)</b>
Frigid Extremities Powder	Si Ni San	四逆散 (사역산)
Minor Bupleurum Decoction	Xiao Chai Hu Tang	小柴胡湯 (소시호탕)
Pinellia Decoction to Drain the Epigastrium	Ban Xia Xie Xin Tang	半夏瀉心湯 (반하사심탕)
Rambling Powder	Xiao Yao San	逍遙散 (소요산)
<i>Formulas that Expel Dampness</i>	<i>Qu Shi Ji</i>	<b>祛濕劑 (거습제)</b>
Agastache Powder to Rectify the Qi	Huo Xiang Zheng Qi San	藿香正氣散 (곽향정기산)
Calm the Stomach Powder	Ping Wei San	平胃散 (평위산)
Eight-Herb Powder for Rectification	Ba Zheng San	八正散 (팔정산)
Five-Ingredient Powder with Poria	Wu Ling San	五苓散 (오령산)
Five-Peel Powder	Wu Pi San	五皮散 (오피산)
Polyporus Decoction	Zhu Ling Tang	豬苓湯 (저령탕)

# APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)
Remove Painful Obstruction Decoction	Juan Bi Tang	蠲痺湯 (견비탕)
True Warrior Decoction	Zhen Wu Tang	眞武湯 (진무탕)
<i>Formulas that Treat Dryness</i>	<i>Zhi Zhao Ji</i>	<i>治燥劑 (치조제)</i>
Apricot Kernel and Perilla Leaf Powder	Xing Su San	杏蘇散 (행소산)
Lily Bulb Decoction to Preserve the Metal	Bai He Gu Jin Tang	百合固金湯 (백합고금탕)
Ophiopogonis Decoction	Mai Men Dong Tang	麥門冬湯 (맥문동탕)
<i>Formulas that Warm Interior Cold</i>	<i>Wen Li Ji</i>	<i>溫裏劑 (온리제)</i>
Evodia Decoction	Wu Zhu Yu Tang	吳茱萸湯 (오수유탕)
Frigid Extremities Decoction	Si Ni Tang	四逆湯 (사역탕)
Major Construct the Middle Decoction	Da Jian Zhong Tang	大建中湯 (대건중탕)
Minor Construct the Middle Decoction	Xiao Jian Zhong Tang	小建中湯 (소건중탕)
Regulate the Middle Pill	Li Zhong Wan	理中丸 (이중환)
<i>Formulas that Tonify</i>	<i>Bu Yi Ji</i>	<i>補益劑 (보익제)</i>
All-Inclusive Great Tonifying Decoction	Shi Quan Da Bu Tang	十全大補湯 (십전대보탕)
Eight-Treasure Decoction	Ba Zhen Tang	八珍湯 (팔진탕)
Four-Gentlemen Decoction	Si Jun Zi Tang	四君子湯 (사군자탕)
Four-Substance Decoction	Si Wu Tang	四物湯 (사물탕)
Generate the Pulse Powder	Sheng Mai San	生脈散 (생맥산)
Ginseng, Poria, and White Atractylodes Powder	Shen Ling Bai Zhu San	參苓白朮散 (삼령백출산)

# APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)
Kidney Qi Pill from the <i>Golden Cabinet</i>	Jin Gui Shen Qi Wan	金櫃腎氣丸 (금궤신기환)
Restore the Left [Kidney] Pill	Zuo Gui Wan	左歸丸 (좌궤환)
Restore the Right [Kidney] Pill	You Gui Wan	右歸丸 (우궤환)
Restore the Spleen Decoction	Gui Pi Tang	歸脾湯 (궤비탕)
Six-Ingredient Pill with Rehmannia	Liu Wei Di Huang Wan	六味地黃丸 (육미지황환)
Tangkuei Decoction to Tonify the Blood	Dang Gui Bu Xue Tang	當歸補血湯 (당궤보혈탕)
Tonify the Middle and Augment the Qi Decoction	Bu Zhong Yi Qi Tang	補中益氣湯 (보중익기탕)
<i>Formulas that Treat Phlegm</i>	<i>Qu Tan Ji</i>	<i>祛痰劑 (거담제)</i>
Clear the Qi and Transform Phlegm Pill	Qing Qi Hua Tan Wan	清氣化痰丸 (청기화담환)
Fritillaria and Trichosanthes Fruit Powder	Bei Mu Gua Lou San	貝母瓜蒌散 (패모과루산)
Pinellia, Atractylodis Macrocephalae, and Gastrodia Decoction	Ban Xia Bai Zhu Tian Ma Tang	半夏白朮天麻湯 (반하백출천마탕)
Stop Coughing Powder	Zhi Sou San	止嗽散 (지수산)
Two-Cured Decoction	Er Chen Tang	二陳湯 (이진탕)
Warm the Gallbladder Decoction	Wen Dan Tang	溫膽湯 (온담탕)
<i>Formulas that Regulate the Qi</i>	<i>Li Qi Ji</i>	<i>理氣劑 (이기제)</i>
Escape Restraint Pill	Yue Ju Wan	越鞠丸 (월궤환)
Perilla Fruit Decoction for Directing Qi Downward	Su Zi Jiang Qi Tang	蘇子降氣湯 (소자강기탕)
Pinellia and Magnolia Bark Decoction	Ban Xia Hou Po Tang	半夏厚朴湯 (반하후박탕)

**APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST**

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)
Tangerine Peel and Bamboo Shavings Decoction	Ju Pi Zhu Ru Tang	橘皮竹茹湯 (굴피죽여탕)
<i>Formulas that Invigorate the Blood</i>	<i>Huo Xue Ji</i>	<i>活血劑 (활혈제)</i>
Cinnamon Twig and Poria Pill	Gui Zhi Fu Ling Wan	桂枝茯苓丸 (계지복령환)
Drive Out Stasis in the Mansion of Blood Decoction	Xue Fu Zhu Yu Tang	血府逐瘀湯 (혈부축어탕)
Generating and Transforming Decoction	Sheng Hua Tang	生化湯 (생화탕)
Peach Pit Decoction to Order the Qi	Tao He Cheng Qi Tang	桃核承氣湯 (도핵승기탕)
Salvia Drink	Dan Shen Yin	丹參飲 (단삼음)
Warm the Menses Decoction	Wen Jing Tang	溫經湯 (온경탕)
<i>Formulas that Stop Bleeding</i>	<i>Zhi Xue Fang</i>	<i>止血方 (지혈방)</i>
Ass-Hide Gelatin and Mugwort Decoction	Jiao Ai Tang	膠艾湯 (교애탕)
Sophora Japonica Flower Powder	Huai Hua San	槐花散 (괴화산)
<i>Formulas that Calm the Spirit</i>	<i>An Shen Ji</i>	<i>安神劑 (안신제)</i>
Coptis and Ass-Hide Gelatin Decoction	Huang Lian E Jiao Tang	黃連阿膠湯 (황련아교탕)
Licorice, Wheat, and Jujube Decoction	Gan Mai Da Zao Tang	甘麥大棗湯 (감맥대조탕)
Sour Jujube Decoction	Suan Zao Ren Tang	酸棗仁湯 (산조인탕)
<i>Formulas that Expel Wind</i>	<i>Zhi Feng Ji</i>	<i>治風劑 (치풍제)</i>
Eliminate Wind Powder	Xiao Feng San	消風散 (소풍산)
Gastrodia and Uncaria Decoction	Tian Ma Gou Teng Yin	天麻鉤藤飲 (천마구등음)



# APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE (KOREAN)
Minor Invigorate the Collaterals Special Pill	Xiao Huo Lou Dan	小活絡丹 (소활락단)
Sedate the Liver and Extinguish Wind Decoction	Zhen Gan Xi Feng Tang	鎮肝熄風湯 (진간식풍탕)
<i>Formulas that Reduce Food Stagnation</i>	<i>Xiao Dao Ji</i>	<i>消導劑 (소도제)</i>
Preserve Harmony Pill	Bao He Wan	保和丸 (보화환)
<i>Formulas that Stabilize and Bind</i>	<i>Gu Se Ji</i>	<i>固澀劑 (고습제)</i>
End Discharge Decoction	Wan Dai Tang	完帶湯 (완체탕)
Four-Miracle Pill	Si Shen Wan	四神丸 (사신환)
Jade Windscreen Powder	Yu Ping Feng San	玉屏風散 (옥병풍산)
Metal Lock Pill to Stabilize the Essence	Jin Suo Gu Jing Wan	金鎖固精丸 (금쇄고정환)
Stabilize the Menses Pill	Gu Jing Wan	固經丸 (고경환)
Tangkuei and Six-Yellow Decoction	Dang Gui Liu Huang Tang	當歸六黃湯 (당귀육황탕)